田 川 基 二*: 羊 歯 類 雑 説 (5)

Motozi TAGAWA*: Fern Miscellany (5)

(53) **Mecodium retusilobum** (Hayata) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Hymenophyllum retusiloum* Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. **10**: 72. 1921, type from Urai, Formosa; Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 246. 1926.

Formosa, rather rare in thick mountain forests of low elevation. Prov. Taihoku: Uraisha, Y. Shimada & T. Itô, type (T**); between Urai and Rimogan, Bunzan-gun, Tagawa 274 (K**).

Endemic.

(54) **Vandenboschia latifrons** (v. d. B.) Cop.

var. **latifrons.**——*Trichomanes latifrons* v. d. B. Ned. kr. Ark. **5**^{3} : 209. 1863, type from Khasya; Cop. Phil. Journ. Sci. **51**: 139. pl. 4. 1933.——*Vanbenboschia latifrons* (v. d. B.) Cop. Phil. Journ. Sci. **67**: 56. 1938.——*Trichomanes cupressifolium* Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. **4**: 136. f. 73. 1914, type from Arisan, Formosa.——*Trichomanes pyxidiferum* L. sensu Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 265. 1926.

Lamina ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, about 10 cm. long by 3 cm. broad, bipinnatifid.

Formosa, rather rare in mountain districts at 1000–2500 m. altitude. Prov. Taihoku: between Ekizyûkei and Piyanan-anbu, Ratôgun, Tagawa 55 (K). Prov. Tainan: Arisan, 8000–7000 ped. alt., Hayata & Sasaki, type of *T. cupressifolium* (T); Arisan 2500 m., Faurie 301, 306, 625 (K). Prov. Takao: Simopaiwan to Mt. Daibu, Tyôsyu-gun, Ohwi 1851 (K).

Himalayas to Formosa and Luzon.

var. **longifrons** (Nakai) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Trichomanes longifrons* Nakai, l. c. 266.

Lamina much longer, linear, to 25 cm. long by 2 cm. broad, bipinnate.

Formosa. Prov. Tainan: Arisan, Hayata, type (T).

(55) **Vandenboschia liukiuensis** (Yabe) Tagawa, comb. nov. *Trichomanes liukiuense* Yabe, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **19**: 35. 1905, type from Okinawa, Riu Kiu; Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 268. 1926.——*Trichomanes liu-kiuense* Christ ex

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** K and T indicate the Herb. of the Kyoto Univ. and of the Tokyo Univ. respectively.

Matsum. Bot. Mag. Tokyo **24**: 239. 1910, not Yabe 1906, type from Okinawa, Riu Kiu.

Riu Kiu, Isl. Okinawa: Mt. Onna, Onna-mura, Kunigami-gun, Taira 160 (K); Sate, Kunigami-gun, Koidzumi (K); Mt. Zinka, Kunigami-gun, S. Suzuki 31 (K); ibid., M. Hori (K); without exact locality, Kunigami-gun, S. Sakaguti (K); Nakagami, Koidzumi (K). Isl. Iriomote, Koidzumi (K).

This species has been referred to the polymorphic *V. radicans* (Sw.) Cop. by Copeland (cf. Phil. Journ. Sci. **51**: 213. 1933, as *T. radicans* Sw.), but its true affinity lies with *V. maxima* (Bl.) Cop. The mouth of involucre of *V. liukiuensis* is more dilated and bilabiate than of *V. maxima*, though less so than of *V. Jonstonensis* (Bail.) Cop. Faurie 288 from Keelung, Formosa, identified by Nakai with *T. liukiuense* (cf. Nakai, l. c.), may be a small plant of *V. maxima*.

(56) **Gonocormus bonincola** (Nakai) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Trichomanes bonincola* Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 262. 1926. Bonin. Isl. Chichijima, S. Nishimura 192 (K, T). Endemic.

(57) **Crepidomanes boninense** (Koidz.) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Trichomanes boninensis* Koidz. Bot. Mag. Tokyo **38**: 104. 1924; Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 254. 1926.

Bonin. Isl. Chichijima, H. Toyoshima 191 (K).

(58) **Crepidomanes nanophyllum** Tagawa, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **9**: 142. 1940.

Riu Kiu. Isl. Iriomote, H. Itô (T).

New to Riukiu, previously known from Aroe, South Formosa.

(59) **Nesopteris blepharistoma** (Cop.) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Trichomanes blepharistomum* Cop. Phil. Journ. Sci. **51**: 225. pl. 41. 1933.

Type from Luzon, also on Batan Island.

Copeland has referred this species to *N. thysanostoma* (Mak.) Cop. from Riu Kiu (cf. Phil. Journ. Sci. **67**: 66. 1938), but it is distinguished in having the exactly truncate mouth of involucre. The mouth of involucre of *N. thysanostoma* is concave with two lateral obtuse projections.

(60) **Nesopteris pseudoblepharistoma** (Tagawa) Tagawa, comb. nov.——*Trichomanes pseudoblepharistomum* Tagawa, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **7**: 72. 1938.

Riu Kiu. Isl. Iriomote, not yet known elsewhere.

(61) **Scypholepia** J. Sm. Hist. Fil. 261. 1875.

Rhizome creeping, pubescent. Leaves pubescent everywhere, but never scaly; lamina unipinnate; pinnae exactly sessile, not articulate te the rachis, linear-lanceolate, more or less irregularly crenulate, the anterior side of the base truncate and parallel to the rachis, invariably auricled, the posterior side broad-cuneate and without auricle or sometimes almost truncate and auricled; veins once or rarely twice dichotomously forked, the base not decurrent at all, the anterior basal vein invariably elongate and pinnate, the posterior one two or three times dichotomously forked or sometimes elongate and pinnate; veinlets parallel to each other, ending a little below the apex ot crenule. Sori terminal on the anterior or on both anterior and posterior veinlets of each fascicle, approximate forming a continuous line at the base of the crenature of the margin; indusia half cup-shaped, affixed by the base and side; spores spherico-tetrahedral.

The type and only known species is

Scypholepia Hookeriana (Wall.) J. Sm. Hist. Fil. 262. 1875.——*Davallia Hookeriana* Wall. ex Hook. Sp. Fil. 1 :172. t. 47 B. 1846, type from north-east India.——*Microlepia Hookeriana* (Wall.) Pr. Epim. 95, 1849.——*Saccoloma Hookeriana* (Wall.) Fée, Gen. 321. 1850-52.——*Davallia phanerophlebia* Bak. Journ. Bot. **28**: 262.. 1890, type from Tongking.——*Microlepia phanerophlebia* (Bak.) C. Chr. Ind. Fil. 213. 1905; 427. 1906.——*Nephrolepis* (?) *marginalis* Cop. Phil. Journ. Sci. **12 C**: 49. 1917, type from Borneo.

The range is from North-eastern India to South-eastern China, together with Tongking, Formosa, and Riu Kiu (Isl. Okinawa), south to Borneo, Sumatra, and Java.

Scypholepia has been included in *Microlepia* for about three quarters of a century, but it should be revived. H. Itô is the only one who recognized it as a distinct genus (cf. Bot. Mag. Tokyo **52**: 645. 1938: Fil. Jap. Ill. f. 7; 1944). It is distinguished from *Microlepia* by the frequent occurrence of auricle on the posterior side of the pinna base and by the presence of the dichotomously forked parallel veins running out from the costa under an open angle. In *Microlepia* the posterior side of the pinna base is always not auricled and the costules run out from the costa under a very acute angle——that is to say, they are decurrent at the base. With regard to the systematic position of this genus we can say that the genus *Scypholepia* bears the same

relation to *Microlepia* that *Ptilopteris* Hance (*Monachosorella* Hayata) bears to *Monachosorum* Kuhn. J. Smith distinguished *Scypholepia* from *Microlepia* by the presence of articulation at the junction of pinna with rachis. His observation is incorrect; pinnae are not articulaetd to the rachis at all.

(53) ウライコケシノブ (中井) の學名を *Mecodium retusilobum* (Hayata) Tagawa と改める。台灣特產。

(54) カタハホラゴケ (早田) とアリサンホラゴケ (中井) とは變種關係にあると考へるから，葉が卵狀披針形又は長楕圓狀披針形，長さ約 10 cm 幅約 3 cm, 2 回羽狀深裂のカタハホラゴケを *Vandenboschia latifrons* (v. d. B.) Cop. var. *latifrons*, 葉はずつと長くて線形，長さ 25 cm, 幅 2 cm. 2 回羽狀複生のアリサンホラゴケを *V. latifrons* var. *longifrons* (Nakai) Tagawa とする。基準型のカタハホラゴケはヒマラヤから台灣，ルゾンにわたつて廣く分布してゐるが，アリサンホラゴケは台灣の阿里山に知られているのみである。

(55) Copeland は琉球のリウキウホラゴケ (兒玉) を *Vandenboschia radicans* (Sw.) Cop. に合したが，これには賛成できない。リウキウホラゴケの包膜は，セリバホラゴケ (矢部) *V. maxima* (Bl.) Cop. に比較して，その口が廣く開いてもつとはつきり兩唇形になつているけれども，*V. Jonstonensis* (Bail.) Cop. に比較すればその程度が低い。兩種の中間にある種とみなして，リウキウホラゴケの學名を *Vandenboschia liukiuensis* (Yabe) Tagawa と改める。

(56) ムニンホラゴケ (中井) の學名を *Gonocormus bonincola* (Nakai) Tagawa と改める。小笠原特產。

(57) ムニンコケシダ (中井) の學名を *Crepidomanes boninense* (Koidz.) Tagawa と改める。小笠原特產。

(58) 台灣南部で發見されたマメホラゴケ (田川) *Crepidomanes nanophyllum* Tagawa は琉球の西表島にもある。伊藤洋採集。

(59) フィリッピンの *Trichomanes blepharistomum* Cop. を Copeland は琉球のカンシノブホラゴケ (田代安定) *Nesopteris thysanostoma* (Makino) Cop. に合したが，これは區別して學名を *Nesopteris blepharistoma* (Cop.) Tagawa とするのがよいと思ふ。*T. blepharistomum* の包膜はその口が截形であるのに，カンシノブホラゴケでは凹形で兩側が高くなつている。

(60) 琉球の西表島にあるオホカンシノブホラゴケ (田川) の學名を *Nesopteris pseudoblepharistoma* (Tagawa) Tagawa と改める。

(61) ヤンバルフモトシダはイシカグマ屬に入れられているが，羽片は全く無柄，基脚前側は截形，必ず耳狀に突起し，後側にも往々耳狀突起があり，側脈は 1–2 回叉分，中肋と廣い鋭角をはさみ，細脈はみな平行している。これらの特徵を重くみて，J. Smith の古い屬 *Scypholepia* を復活させ，ヤンバルフモトシダの學名を *Scypholepia Hookeriana* (Wall.) J. Sm. とする。